United Nations A/54/737

General Assembly

Distr.: General
4 February 2000
English
Original: French

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 116 (a)
Human rights questions: implementation of human rights instruments

Letter dated 4 February 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention a statement issued on 28 January 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union concerning the execution of six men in Uzbekistan following a bomb attack carried out in February 1999 in Tashkent (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a General Assembly document, under agenda item 116 (a).

(*Signed*) António **Monteiro**
Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations

00-28114 (E) 070200 070200

Annex

[Original: English and French]

Statement on the execution of six men in Uzbekistan as a result of the bomb attack in February 1999 in Tashkent, issued on 28 January 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union

The European Union opposes the death penalty in all cases and calls for its universal abolition. As a first step, the European Union calls for moratoriums on executions.

Where the death penalty still exists, the European Union insists that it be used only according to internationally accepted norms and standards.

The European Union strongly deplores the execution of the six individuals sentenced to death following the bomb attack in February 1999 in Tashkent.

The European Union considers that the abolition of the death penalty contributes to the enhancement of human dignity and the progressive development of human rights. It also constitutes a fundamental step towards democracy and protection of human rights in all countries that implement it.

The European Union calls upon the Government of Uzbekistan to refrain from the use of the death penalty and to take the necessary steps towards its abolition or, at least, the introduction of a moratorium.

The Central and Eastern European countries associated with the European Union, the associated countries Cyprus and Malta and the European Free Trade Association countries Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway members of the European Economic Area align themselves with the present statement.

United Nations A/54/738

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Distr.: General
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Human rights questions: implementation of human rights instruments

Letter dated 4 February 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention a statement on the abolition of the death penalty in Cyprus, issued on 28 January 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a General Assembly document, under agenda item 116 (a).

(Signed) António **Monteiro**
Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations

00-28120 (E) 070200 070200

Annex

[Original: English and French]

Statement on the abolition of the death penalty in Cyprus, issued on 28 January 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union

The European Union welcomes the recent decision of the Republic of Cyprus to ratify Protocol No. 6 to the European Convention on Human Rights concerning the abolition of the death penalty.

This is a significant step forward, reinforcing Cyprus' commitment to the promotion of human rights.

The European Union reaffirms its support for the Council of Europe's position calling for the universal abolition of the death penalty and insisting on the maintenance, in the meantime, of existing moratoria on executions in Europe.

United Nations A/54/739

General Assembly

Distr.: General
7 February 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 76 (f)
General and complete disarmament: small arms

Letter dated 3 February 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the documents of the second Oslo Meeting on Small Arms, held in Oslo on 6 and 7 December 1999 (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its enclosures could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 76 (f).

(Signed) Ole Peter **Kolby**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-28431 (E) 180200

Annex

The Second Oslo Meeting on Small Arms and Light Weapons (Oslo II), 6-7 December 1999

Elements of a Common Understanding

Concerns and Challenges

Representatives from 18 countries (annex I), recognizing the problems caused by the excessive availability, accumulation and uncontrolled proliferation of small arms and light weapons, met in Oslo 6 and 7 December, 1999 as a follow-up to the first Oslo Meeting (13-14 July, 1998) in order to further discuss the humanitarian, developmental, and security concerns raised by this issue.

Most contemporary conflicts have been fought with small arms and light weapons, often targeting civilians, as well as humanitarian operations and UN and other personnel. The accumulations and flows of small arms and light weapons often undermine economic development, impair conflict prevention efforts; exacerbate armed conflicts; complicate peacekeeping and peace support operations; and retard post-conflict reconciliation and reconstruction. Trafficking in small arms has become an integral part of vicious circles where conflict feeds on itself, making it difficult to promote durable peace. Representatives recognized that controlling and regulating brokering activities is one element in a comprehensive approach to dealing with problems relating to small arms and light weapons. When considering action and policy on all aspects of the small arms problem, it was recognized that the different security situations of states must be taken into account.

Objectives

An objective of the international small arms agenda, focusing on both illicit and licit activities, is to control and reduce the excessive and destabilizing accumulation and use of these weapons. To achieve this objective, a number of interlocking strategies have been developed i. a.:

- Combatting illicit manufacturing and trafficking by developing inter alia international legally binding instruments.
- Strengthening regulation and controls on destabilizing accumulations and transfers.
- Considering measures to deal with the issue of arms brokering.
- Enhancing transparency measures, including information exchange and consultations.
- Setting up and providing assistance to national programs to collect and destroy small arms and light weapons in excess of legitimate defence requirements.
- Promoting local, national and regional practical disarmament measures in the context of the consolidation of peace, through the implementation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes.
- Further developing norms and standards to promote supplier restraint.

The objectives of the Second Oslo Meeting were twofold:

1. The international agenda on small arms and light weapons:

- To take stock of developments on the international small arms agenda during the past year.
- To deepen the common understanding of the participants of the challenges ahead.
- To exchange information among participants on initiatives/priorities they have taken, or will take, to move the agenda forward in order to optimize the use of available resources and to promote complementarity of efforts.
- And, to discuss how the growing international awareness of the small arms agenda can be translated into practical, result-oriented action.

2. Arms brokering:

- To have a more in-depth review of challenges related to arms brokering in all its aspects and related activities, including a discussion of measures to deal with the issue.

The International Agenda on Small Arms and Light Weapons

Review – The process ahead

- The meeting recognized and welcomed the different initiatives which have moved the international agenda on small arms and light weapons forward. Various global, regional and sub-regional initiatives are reflected in annex II. The urgent need for practical action was reiterated and the expansion of these and further initiatives was encouraged. The meeting recognized the need for continued international support for and assistance to such initiatives.

- It was noted that the participating states are actively involved in many key initiatives in the field of small arms, although individual countries naturally can not be equally engaged in all processes and fora.

- More attention should be given to exploiting synergies, promoting complementarity, avoiding overlaps and identifying possible gaps not covered by the various initiatives. Increased cooperation and information sharing among law enforcement authorities, criminal intelligence agencies, customs officials, development assistance agencies, as well as authorities responsible for peacekeeping operations, – within and between governments – is a practical step that should be further developed.

- The leading role played by the United Nations in raising awareness and understanding of the excessive and destabilizing accumulation and transfer of small arms and light weapons was recognized, as well as its contribution to tackling the problem. The Protocol Against Illicit Firearms Trafficking will be a critical step toward addressing the issue of small arms. The UN Conference on Illicit Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects in 2001 will be an important contribution to adressing problems related to small arms. It was noted that the success of this conference requires an open and thorough preparatory process with the broadest possible participation. It is also important that the UN Conference in 2001 take into account the outcome of the negotiations of the firearms protocol to be concluded shortly to ensure complementarity and mutually reinforcing outcomes.

- Complete, reliable and up-to-date information and analysis and systematic data collection focused on the problems of small arms is essential for developing coherent policies. The meeting welcomed practical efforts to fill the information gap such as the establishment of a Yearbook on Small Arms and Light Weapons Issues, to be published in Geneva.

- The meeting recognized the importance of exploring possible synergies between the various regional and sub-regional initiatives in order to more effectively implement best practices through more extensive exchanges on experiences and lessons learned.

- Whilst recognizing that governments continue to bear the main responsibility, the meeting emphasized the importance of the contribution made by civil society in general and NGOs active in this field.

Arms Brokering

Participating states shared a deep concern about the flow of small arms and light weapons into areas and countries of conflict and into the hands of transnational organized crime. They recognized the role played therein by arms brokering, which in a broad sense is assistance in the sale and transfer of arms from the producer or holder to the buyer or end-user. The meeting noted that brokers play a significant and largely legal role in facilitating transfers of arms. However, illegal transactions involving small arms or transactions occuring in the grey zone on the fringes of the law contribute to excessive and destabilizing accumulations. Transactions occuring in this grey zone, although not necessarily illegal, can contribute to the detrimental impact of small arms proliferation on states and civilians. Brokers may never see the arms they are conveying and may operate from countries where legislation on brokering activities is missing or insufficient. Differences in the scope of national regulations may serve to create sanctuaries for illicit arms brokers.

The participating states recognized that regulating brokering activities is one element in a comprehensive approach to dealing with problems relating to the flow of small arms and light weapons. In that regard, the meeting discussed various positive developments by states and international organizations in the control of arms brokering. It was recognized that relevant legislative and enforcement measures, combined with international cooperative arrangements, could have a positive impact. The meeting discussed the strengths and weaknesses of various national systems of legislation, regulation and control, which in some cases were seen to be insufficient.

On the basis of these discussions the meeting identified areas for further study, as well as appropriate measures that could be considered for adoption and implementation. These are reflected below.

Measures on arms brokering

International

- Develop common understandings of basic issues and the scope of the problems related to arms brokering.

- Consider the insertion of clauses on brokering activities in legally binding UNSC embargo resolutions.

- Include appropriate provisions on brokering in relevant international legal instruments. In particular, the proposed provision in the Draft Protocol on Firearms would make a significant contribution to a global approach to regulating brokering of arms.

- Develop improved international standards on documentation to reduce fraud.

- Enhance measures between exporting and importing countries to ensure that shipments are not diverted.

- Develop model brokering legislation and regulations, including comprehensive definitions, in order to achieve more effective national control on brokering in all its aspects as well as related activities. These could constitute international standards against which implementation could be measured.

National

- Encourage greater national commitment to implement measures to control brokers and brokering, e.g. by regulation, authorization and/or registration, including prior license requirement.

- Establish national legislation and enforcement systems on small arms brokering where none exist and criminalize violations.

- Offer outreach/training for the adoption of suitable legislation and effective enforcement mechanisms, including industry awareness-building, to countries wishing to improve their systems.

Information exchange

- Exchange information bilaterally, in regional organizations and in other appropriate fora on legislation and enforcement systems concerning brokering and related activities. Such exchanges could i.a. identify loopholes in existing laws and enforcement practices.

- Establish cooperative measures to share information on illicit traders, *cf.* the IAEA information exchange on illicit trafficking of nuclear material.

Appendix I

List of participating States

Australia

Austria

Belgium

Brazil

Canada

Chile

Finland

Germany

Japan

Mali

Mexico

Netherlands

Norway

South Africa

Sweden

Switzerland

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United States of America

Appendix II

Global and regional initiatives

- The Secretary-General's report on small arms of 1999 (report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Small Arms) [A/54/258]
- The Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime — the protocol on illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, and other related materials
- The United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects to be held in June/July 2001
- The OAS Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials and their component parts
- The OAS/CICAD Model Regulations for the Control of the International Movement of Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition
- The Moratorium on the Importation, Exportation and Manufacture of Small Arms and Light Weapons in West Africa
- Initiatives taken by the Organization of African Unity and the Southern African Development Community on the proliferation of small arms and light weapons
- United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders study of firearms and border control laws and practices
- ASEAN Regional Forum intersessional group on confidence-building measures consideration of the issue of preventing and combating illicit trafficking in conventional arms
- South Pacific Chiefs of Police conference work on a common regional approach to weapon control, focusing on the illicit manufacture of, and trafficking in, firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials
- The OSCE Istanbul statement on small arms/the OSCE Principles Governing Conventional Arms Transfers
- The OECD/DAC guidelines on peace, conflict and development
- The Brussels Call for Action adopted by the International Conference on Sustainable Disarmament for Sustainable Development, Brussels, 12 and 13 October 1998
- An International Agenda on Small Arms and Light Weapons: Elements of a Common Understanding, adopted at the Oslo Meeting on Small Arms, 13 and 14 July 1998
- The European Union Code of Conduct on Arms Exports and the first European Union annual report on arms exports
- The European Union Programme for Combating and Preventing Illicit Trafficking in Conventional Arms

- The European Union joint action on small arms and light weapons
- Establishment of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council Ad Hoc Working Group on Small Arms and related initiatives
- The European Union-United States Joint Statement and Action Plan on Small Arms and Light Weapons, to be released on 15 December 1999
- The European Union-Canada Joint Statement and Action Plan on Small Arms and Light Weapons, released on 2 September 1999
- Member States of MERCOSUR (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay) Joint Register of Buyers and Sellers of Firearms, Explosives, Ammunition and Related Materials (1998)
- Declaration of the First Conference of Heads of State and Government of Latin America and the Caribbean and the European Union, held at Rio de Janeiro in June 1999

United Nations A/54/740

General Assembly

Distr.: General
7 February 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 146
Financing of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force

Financing of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report contains the financial performance report of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999. Following the termination of the Force's mandate on 28 February 1999, the General Assembly, by its resolution 53/20 B of 8 June 1999, reduced the appropriation of $50,053,745 gross ($48,751,045 net) provided for the same period by its resolutions 52/245 of 26 June 1998 and 53/20 A of 2 November 1998 to the amount of $43,062,700 gross ($42,004,600 net).

Expenditures for the period totalled $41,901,000 gross ($40,900,300 net), resulting in an unencumbered balance of $1,161,700 gross ($1,104,300 net). The unencumbered balance resulted mainly from lower costs of troops rotation and rapid liquidation of the mission during the period from March to June 1999. However, an amount of $904,000 which was not obligated for troop rotation is still required. This amount, therefore, needs to be retained.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the mission are set out in paragraph 11 of the present report.

00-28746 (E) 070300

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I. Introduction

1. The United Nations presence in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia was authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 795 (1992) of 11 December 1992. By its resolution 983 (1995) of 31 March 1995, the Council decided that the United Nations Protection Force within the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia should be known as the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP).

2. By its resolution 1142 (1997) of 4 December 1997, the Security Council extended the mandate of UNPREDEP for a final period until 31 August 1998, with the withdrawal of the military component immediately thereafter. By its resolution 52/245 of 26 June 1998, the General Assembly appropriated the amount of $21,053,745 gross ($20,580,245 net) for the maintenance of UNPREDEP for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999, including the amount of $1,053,745 for the support account for peacekeeping operations.

3. In view of the situation in the region, the Security Council, by its resolution 1186 (1998) of 21 July 1998, extended the mandate of UNPREDEP until 28 February 1999 and authorized an increase in the troop strength of the Force up to 1,050. The General Assembly, in its resolution 53/20 A of 2 November 1998, appropriated an additional amount of $29 million gross ($28,170,800 net) for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999. The total amount appropriated by the General Assembly for the maintenance of UNPREDEP for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999 therefore came to $50,053,745 gross ($48,751,045 net).

4. In paragraph 34 of his report of 12 February 1999 to the Security Council (S/1999/161), the Secretary-General requested the extension of the mandate of UNPREDEP for a further period of six months, from 1 March until 31 August 1999. The mandate of the Force, however, was not extended.

5. Following the termination of the Force's mandate on 28 February 1999, the Secretary-General, in his report of 5 May 1999 on the financing of UNPREDEP (A/53/437/Add.1), provided the revised budget for the maintenance of UNPREDEP for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999, including the liquidation of the Force during the period from 1 March to 30 June 1999. Total revised requirements amounted to $43,062,700 gross ($42,004,600 net), which were $6,991,045 gross ($6,746,445 net) less than the approved appropriation. The General Assembly, in its resolution 53/20 B of 8 June 1999, reduced the appropriation provided in its resolutions 52/245 and 53/20 A from the amount of $50,053,745 gross ($48,751,045 net) to the amount of $43,062,700 gross ($42,004,600 net), inclusive of the amount of $1,053,745 for the support account for peacekeeping operations.

II. Implementation of the budget

6. Information on the operations of UNPREDEP and on the situation on the ground during the reporting period under review is contained in the reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council dated 14 July 1998 (S/1998/644) and 12 February 1999 (S/1999/161).

7. Following the extension of the Force's mandate until 28 February 1999 and an increase in the troop strength from 750 to 1,050, as authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 1186 (1998), the main task of the Force during the period from July 1998 to January 1999 was to facilitate the transition from the pre-liquidation phase to the

mission's expansion. Non-extension of the Force's mandate beyond 28 February 1999, however, changed operational plans and requirements from expansion to liquidation of the Force during the period from March to June 1999. These included the withdrawal of the Force's personnel and assets from the mission area as well as other liquidation tasks, as outlined in the addendum to the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNPREDEP, dated 5 May 1999 (A/53/437/Add.1).

8. The budget provided for reimbursement of rotation costs to a Government for prior periods. Funds for that purpose were not obligated but resources are still required to settle the outstanding claims.

III. Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999

9. As indicated in table 1 below, from the appropriation of $43,062,700 gross ($42,004,600 net) for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999, expenditures amounted to $41,901,000 gross ($40,900,300 net), inclusive of $21,162,900 in unliquidated obligations. The resulting unspent balance of $1,161,700 gross ($1,104,300 net) represents, in gross terms, some 2.7 per cent of the amount appropriated. Annex I to the present report contains the financial performance information for the reporting period by budget line item, with supplementary information on significant variances presented in annex II. Annex IV contains a chart showing apportionment and expenditure by main budget groups.

Table 1
Apportionment and expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	*Apportionment*	*Expenditure*[a]	*Variance*
Military personnel	25 506.8	24 572.1	934.7
Civilian personnel	7 872.0	7 443.6	428.4
Operational requirements	7 341.9	7 606.6	(264.7)
Other programmes[b]	61.4	55.5	5.9
United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi[c]	168.8	168.8	-
Support account for peacekeeping operations	1 053.7	1 053.7	-
Staff assessment	1 058.1	1 000.7	57.4
Gross requirements	**43 062.7**	**41 901.0**	**1 161.7**
Income from staff assessment	(1 058.1)	(1 000.7)	(57.4)
Net requirements	**42 004.6**	**40 900.3**	**1 104.3**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)[d]	-	102.1	[e]
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	-	-	-
Total resources	**43 062.7**	**42 003.1**	[e]

[a] Includes an amount of $21,162,900 in unliquidated obligations.

[b] Excludes personnel.

[c] Included in apportionment since the amount was reflected in the revised cost estimates contained in documents A/53/437 and Add.1.

[d] Relates to infrastructure repairs. See annex II, paragraph 6.

[e] Not applicable.

10. Information on the deployment of military and civilian personnel during the reporting period is given in table 2 and annex III.

Table 2
Authorized staffing, incumbency and vacancy rates for military and civilian personnel for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999

Personnel category	*Authorized strength*[a]	*Actual strength (average)*	*Vacancy rate (percentage)*
Military observers	35	35	-
Military contingents	1 050	762	20
Civilian police	26	23	1
International staff	68	54	12
National officers	-	-	-
Local staff	135	90	18
United Nations Volunteers	-	-	-

[a] Reflects highest level of authorized strength.

IV. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session

11. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNPREDEP are:**

(a) **A decision to retain the amount of $904,000 from the unencumbered balance to cover the costs of outstanding claims from a Government for the rotation of its troops during the period from May 1996 to June 1998;**

(b) **A decision on the treatment of the remaining unencumbered balance of $257,700 gross ($200,300 net) for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999.**

Annex I

Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999: summary statement

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Category of expenditure	*(1)* *Apportionment[a]*	*(2)* *Non-recurrent expenditures*	*(3)* *Total expenditures (inclusive of non-recurrent expenditures)*	*(4) = (1-3)* *Variance*
I.	**Military personnel**				
	1. Military observers	895.6	-	864.9	30.7
	2. Military contingents	11 639.1	-	10 735.1	904.0
	3. Other requirements pertaining to military personnel				
	(a) Contingent-owned equipment	6 080.7	-	6 080.7	-
	(b) Self-sustainment	6 483.7	-	6 483.7	-
	(c) Death and disability compensation	407.7	-	407.7	-
	Subtotal, line 3	**12 972.1**	**-**	**12 972.1**	**-**
	Total, category I	**25 506.8**	**-**	**24 572.1**	**934.7**
II.	**Civilian personnel**				
	1. Civilian police	616.7	-	620.9	(4.2)
	2. International and local staff	7 255.3	-	6 822.7	432.6
	3. United Nations Volunteers	-	-	-	-
	4. Government-provided personnel	-	-	-	-
	5. Civilian electoral observers	-	-	-	-
	Total, category II	**7 872.0**	**-**	**7 443.6**	**428.4**
III.	**Operational requirements**				
	1. Premises/accommodation	1 140.8	1.1	789.4	351.4
	2. Infrastructure repairs	127.6	25.5	25.5	102.1
	3. Transport operations	1 113.7	114.3	888.6	225.1
	4. Air operations	1 349.5	-	1 204.8	144.7
	5. Naval operations	-	-	-	-
	6. Communications	266.8	127.5	351.9	(85.1)
	7. Other equipment	325.7	337.0	373.5	(47.8)
	8. Supplies and services	971.0	890.1	1 705.1	(734.1)
	9. Air and surface freight				
	(a) Transport of contingent-owned equipment	1 460.0	-	1 861.5	(401.5)
	(b) Commercial freight and cartage	586.8	-	406.3	180.5
	Subtotal, line 9	**2 046.8**	**-**	**2 267.8**	**(221.0)**
	Total, category III	**7 341.9**	**1 495.5**	**7 606.6**	**(264.7)**

	Category of expenditure	*(1)* *Apportionment*[a]	*(2)* *Non-recurrent expenditures*	*(3)* *Total expenditures (inclusive of non-recurrent expenditures)*	*(4) = (1-3)* *Variance*
IV.	**Other programmes**				
	1. Election-related supplies and services	-	-	-	-
	2. Public information programmes	46.9	-	42.1	4.8
	3. Training programmes	14.5	-	13.4	1.1
	4. Mine-clearing programmes	-	-	-	-
	5. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization	-	-	-	-
	Total, category IV	**61.4**	**-**	**55.5**	**5.9**
V.	**United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi**	**168.8**	**-**	**168.8**	**-**
VI.	**Support account for peacekeeping operations**	**1 053.7**	**-**	**1 053.7**	**-**
VII.	**Staff assessment**	**1 058.1**	**-**	**1 000.7**	**57.4**
	Gross requirements, categories I-VII	43 062.7	1 495.5	41 901.0	1 161.7
VIII.	**Income from staff assessment**	**(1 058.1)**	**-**	**(1 000.7)**	**(57.4)**
	Net requirements, categories I-VIII	42 004.6	1 495.5	40 900.3	1 104.3
IX.	**Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)**[b]	-	-	**102.1**	[c]
X.	**Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)**	-	-	-	-
	Total	**43 062.7**	**1 495.5**	**42 003.1**	[c]

[a] Based on appropriation provided by the General Assembly in resolution 53/20 B of 8 June 1999.

[b] Relates to infrastructure repairs. See annex II, paragraph 6.

[c] Not applicable.

Annex II

Supplementary information on significant variances

Military personnel

Apportionment: $25,506,800; expenditure: $24,572,100; variance: $934,700

1. The unutilized balance of $934,700 under this heading related to military observers ($30,700) and military contingents ($904,000). Savings were realized as no funds were obligated for reimbursement to a Government for the rotation of its troops during the prior periods. There is a need, however, to retain the amount of $904,000 in order to settle outstanding claims.

Civilian personnel

Apportionment: $7,872,000; expenditure: $7,443,600; variance: $428,400

2. The unutilized balance of $428,400 under this heading resulted from reduced requirements for international and local staff ($432,600), offset by additional requirements for civilian police ($4,200).

International and local staff

Apportionment: $7,255,300; expenditure: $6,822,700; variance: $432,600

3. The unutilized balance of $432,600 under international and local staff resulted from a higher than anticipated average vacancy rate for international and local staff. Also, during the reporting period, the mission reduced the number of international General Service posts by eight and correspondingly increased the number of local posts.

Operational requirements

Apportionment: $7,341,900; expenditure: $7,606,600; variance: ($264,700)

4. The over-expenditure of $264,700 under operational costs resulted from additional requirements totalling $1,088,000 under communications ($85,100), other equipment ($47,800), supplies and services ($734,100) and air and surface freight ($221,000), which were partially offset by savings totalling $823,300 under premises/accommodation ($351,400), infrastructure repair ($102,100), transport operations ($225,100) and air operations ($144,700).

Premises/accommodation

Apportionment: $1,140,800; expenditure: $789,400; variance: $351,400

5. The unutilized balance of $351,400 under this heading resulted primarily from the lower costs of utilities and maintenance supplies due to the rapid closing of camps and observation posts. Additionally, savings of $70,900 were realized under alteration and renovation of premises due to the urgent need for camps and other facilities to accommodate international organizations following events in Kosovo.

Infrastructure repairs

Apportionment: $127,600; expenditure: $25,500; variance: $102,100

6. The unencumbered balance under this heading resulted from the utilization of gravel provided by the host Government for the upgrading of roads to camps and observation posts.

Transport operations

Apportionment: $1,113,700; expenditure: $888,600; variance: $225,100

7. The unencumbered balance under this heading resulted from savings related primarily to spare parts, repairs and maintenance of vehicles. Disposition of the United Nations-owned vehicles was carried out quicker than anticipated, resulting in lower operating costs. In addition, spare parts were received from stock formerly belonging to the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES).

Air operations

Apportionment: $1,349,500; expenditure: $1,204,800; variance: $144,700

8. The unutilized balance of $144,700 under air operations resulted from non-utilization of extra flying hours because of bad weather conditions during winter months and lower aviation fuel costs owing to payments in local currency starting December 1998.

Communications

Apportionment: $266,800; expenditure: $351,900; variance: ($85,100)

9. The additional requirement of $114,200 under communications spare parts was needed to cover the costs of refurbishment of the mission's communications equipment prior to its disposal. Further additional needs of $29,400 were realized for the implementation of a preventive maintenance programme. Following the events in Kosovo, additional equipment worth $2,000 was purchased to ensure safety of personnel. These additional costs were partially offset by savings of $60,500 under commercial communications, which resulted from lower requirements due to liquidation of the Force and strict control over telephone use.

Other equipment

Apportionment: $325,700; expenditure: $373,500; variance: ($47,800)

10. The additional requirement of $47,800 under other equipment was needed to cover the costs of refurbishment of equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi (UNLB).

Supplies and services

Apportionment: $971,000; expenditure: $1,705,100; variance: ($734,100)

11. Additional requirements of $734,100 under this heading related primarily to expenditures incurred under contractual services for the refurbishment of equipment at UNLB.

Air and surface freight

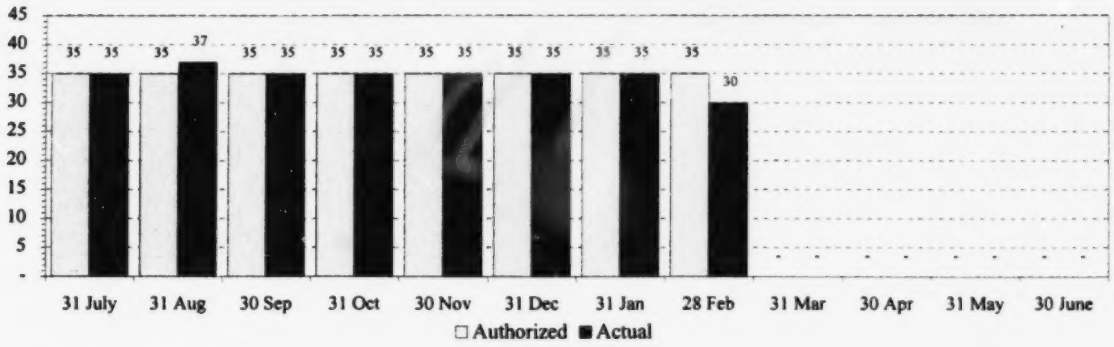
Apportionment: $2,046,800; expenditure: $2,267,800; variance: ($221,000)

12. Additional requirements of $401,500 for the transportation of contingent-owned equipment were due to higher repatriation costs than estimated. This increase was partially offset by savings of $180,500 under commercial freight and cartage, in view of the situation in Kosovo, whereby there was an urgent need to dispose of some of the United Nations-owned equipment locally.

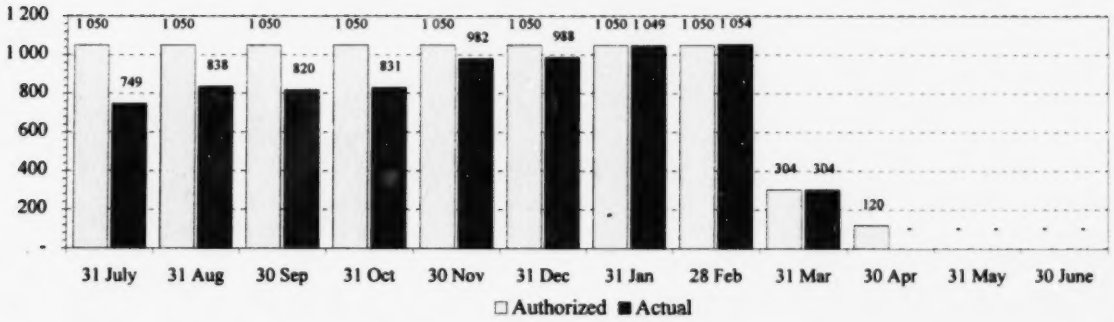
Annex III

Planned and actual deployment of military and civilian personnel for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999

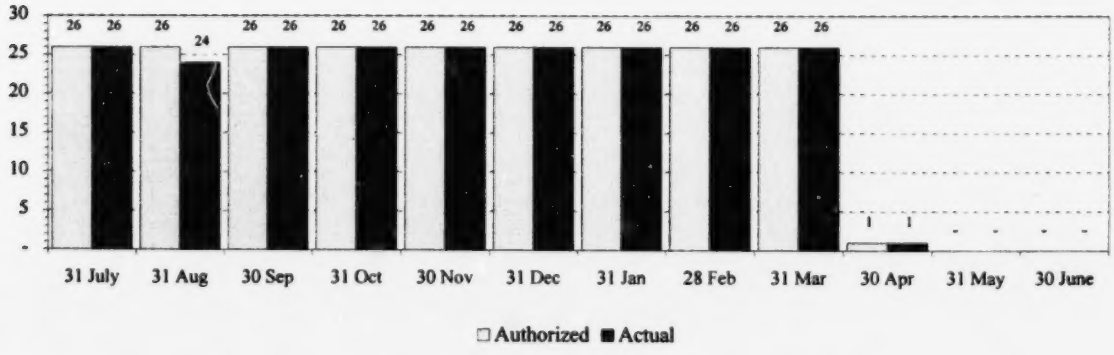
1. Military observers



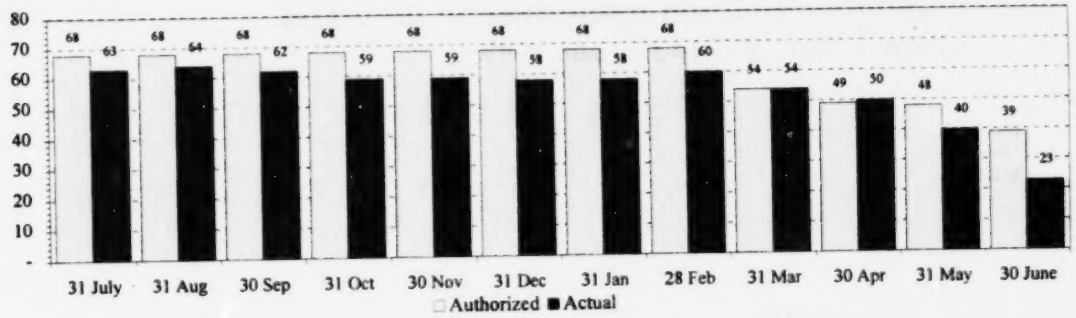
2. Military contingents



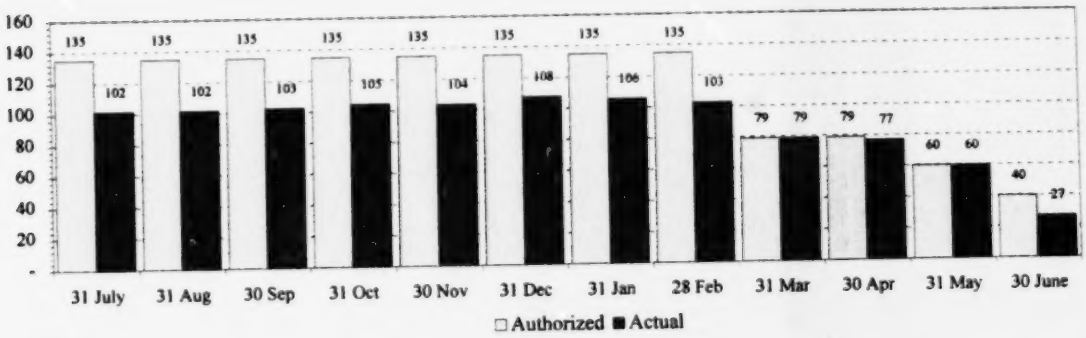
3. Civilian police



4. International staff

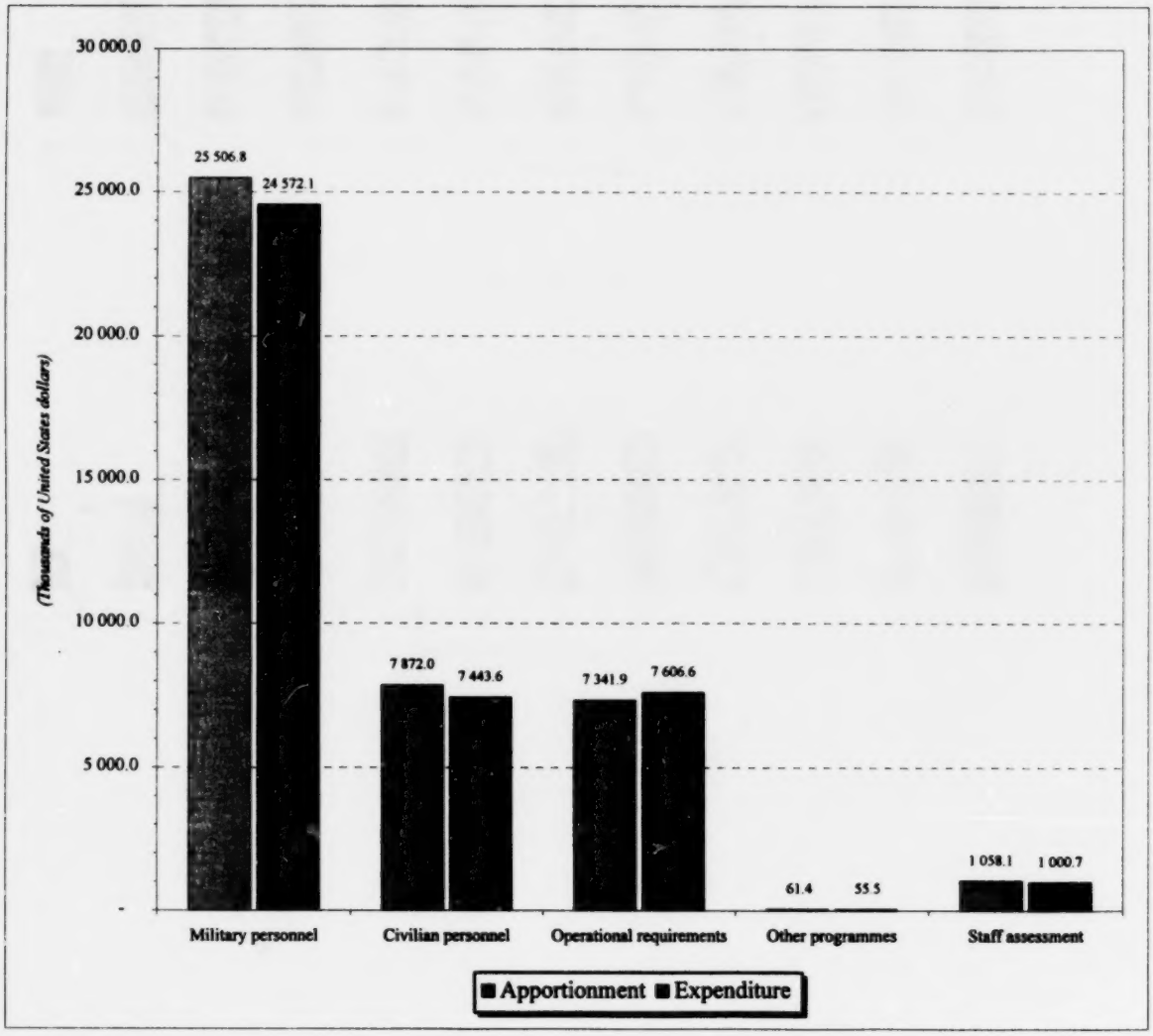


5. Local staff



Annex IV

Apportionment and expenditure for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999



UNITED NATIONS **A S**

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/54/741
S/2000/94
9 February 2000

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 43
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fifth year

Letter dated 8 February 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith an urgent letter addressed to you by Mr. Salim El Hoss, President of the Council of Ministers of Lebanon.

The enclosed letter (see annex) reports on the intensive air strikes which Israel undertook in the early morning hours against Lebanon. This recent attack is yet another manifestation of the continuous Israeli aggression against Lebanon, its civilian population and its infrastructure. The full extent of the damages, on both the human-loss side and the material side, caused by these recent attacks is yet to be fully assessed.

Therefore, I kindly ask you to do your utmost to persuade the concerned Israeli authorities to stop such heedless aggression, which violates the understanding of April 1996, the Charter of the United Nations and international laws and conventions.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Selim TADMOURY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/54/742

General Assembly

Distr.: General
9 February 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 42
The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Letter dated 3 February 2000 from the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

The delegations of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Macedonia and the Republic of Slovenia have the honour to refer to the draft resolution on the equality of all five successor States to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia contained in document A/54/L.62 of 8 December 1999 and to remind you that, at the 79th plenary meeting of the General Assembly, held on 15 December 1999, the introduction of and action on the draft resolution was postponed to a future date owing to the need for further consultations.

Four of the successor States will continue to work with interested delegations to ensure full implementation of the relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 47/1 of 22 September 1992. In this context, we would like to underline the importance of the principle of equality of all five successor States to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

00-28871 (E) 100200

We would appreciate it if you could have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42.

(*Signed*) Muhamed **Sacirbey**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina

(*Signed*) Ivan **Šimonović**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Croatia

(*Signed*) Naste **Čalovski**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Macedonia

(*Signed*) Samuel **Žbogar**
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.
Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia

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General Assembly
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Distr.
GENERAL

A/54/743
S/2000/100
9 February 2000

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 63
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fifth year

Letter dated 8 February 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 3 January 2000, I have the honour to draw your attention to new violations of the flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded on 6, 17, 18 and 26 January 2000.

On 6 January, one (1) C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations. The aircraft in question violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas), before exiting in a south-easterly direction. Early that afternoon, the same aircraft once more violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia, before returning to the FIR of Ankara.

On 17 January, one (1) C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations. The aircraft in question violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas), before exiting in a south-easterly direction. Early that afternoon, the same aircraft once more violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia, before returning to the FIR of Ankara.

On 18 January, four (4) F-16 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations, before exiting in a westerly direction.

On 26 January, one (1) F-4, one (1) C-160 and one Turkish military aircraft of unknown type entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations. The F-4 and the C-160 violated the national airspace of the

Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas), before exiting in a south-easterly direction. Early that afternoon, the same aircraft once more violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia, before returning to the FIR of Ankara.

While strongly protesting these actions, which violate international law, as well as the Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, and calling for their cessation, I would like to express the hope that the necessary positive attitude will be shown by Turkey, so that the efforts for finding a just and viable solution of the Cyprus problem, on the basis of United Nations resolutions, will not be adversely affected.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 63, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sotos ZACKHEOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/54/744
S/2000/98
9 February 2000

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-fourth session
Agenda items 43 and 160
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL
TERRORISM

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fifth year

Letter dated 9 February 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter addressed to you from Mr. David Levy, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Israel, concerning the recent events on the Israel/Lebanon border (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its attachment circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 43 and 160, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yehuda LANCRY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 9 February 2000 from Mr. David Levy, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Israel, addressed to the Secretary-General

In the wake of the recent tragic events on the Israel/Lebanon border, I would like to take this opportunity to share with you the views of the Government of Israel regarding these events and to convey to you the decisions and actions taken by Israel.

The past two weeks have witnessed an escalation of attacks by Hizbullah which resulted in the killing of six Israeli soldiers and the wounding of 12, some critically. These Hizbullah actions constitute a systematic violation of the 1996 Grapes of Wrath Understandings and involved the launching of attacks from within civilian villages in Lebanon. Nevertheless, Israel faced these attacks with the utmost restraint.

The escalation in Lebanon has created an atmosphere directly opposed to that required for the conduct of peace negotiations. The message thus communicated to the Government and people of Israel is one of belligerency, rather than the confidence-building so needed for the making of peace. As a result, Israeli public opinion, which widely supports the peace process, is led to doubt the other parties' real commitment to peace.

The Israeli Government has reiterated in every possible forum that the escalation in Lebanon is liable to endanger the peace process. Yet despite this, no restraining action has been undertaken, either by the Lebanese or the Syrian Governments. Quite the contrary has been the case. The continuous flow of arms from Iran to the Hizbullah through the Syrian Arab Republic is by now common knowledge.

Against this background, the Government of Israel has had no choice but to act. Following a decision by the Israeli Cabinet on 7 February, the Israeli Air Force carried out strikes against a Hizbullah arms depot and three infrastructure targets. These targets were chosen in order both to strike at Hizbullah and to make clear to the Lebanese Government that its failure to restrain the Hizbullah carries with it a heavy price.

Since Hizbullah command posts and other terrorist targets are located within Lebanese villages, Israel has chosen not to strike at these targets, in order to curtail injury to civilians - this despite the fact that the Hizbullah, for its part, has constantly made cynical use of the civilian population as a living shield for its armed operations, in clear violation of the Grapes of Wrath Understandings.

With this in mind, the Government of Israel will continue to defend and protect the residents of northern Israel and will take all necessary measures in order to strike at terrorists and those who support and abet them. Israel will retain its freedom to act in self-defence and will take forceful action against those who would harm the security and well-being of its citizens and soldiers.

Hizbullah has been clearly warned that artillery fire into Israeli territory will result in an even more severe Israeli response.

The negotiations between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic are currently in a state of uncertainty. The focus now must be on ensuring the safety and well-being of the residents of northern Israel while achieving calm in southern Lebanon.

Israel fully expects the Syrian Arab Republic to exert restraint upon the Hizbullah and its aggression. Should the peace talks with the Syrian Arab Republic be hindered or halted as a result of this aggression, the blame will fall squarely on the Syrian Arab Republic.

As you know, we are in the midst of peace negotiations with our Syrian and Palestinian counterparts. The Government of Israel is determined to bring peace to the region while ensuring a secure future for Israel.

Israel is prepared to make difficult decisions in order to achieve peace, but peace negotiations cannot succeed in the face of the intolerable escalation of terrorism and violence which we have witnessed in recent days.

Israel will take decisive action when necessary in order to ensure the security of its citizens, while continuing to seek peace with all its neighbours.

David LEVY
Foreign Minister

UNITED NATIONS **A S**

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/54/745
S/2000/99
9 February 2000

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 43
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fifth year

Letter dated 9 February 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to refer to the letter dated 31 January 2000 (A/54/731-S/2000/71) addressed to you from the Prime Minister of Lebanon.

It is indeed the intention of the Government of Israel to pull its troops from the Security Zone by the end of July 2000, preferably within the framework of an agreement. Contrary to the allegations made by the Lebanese Prime Minister, the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) are not engaged in any activity aimed at redrawing the boundaries between Israel and Lebanon. Rather, their activities in the area are part of the preparations for pulling our troops out pending a decision of the Israeli Government.

The Prime Minister of Lebanon refers to the "gravity of the new situation". I would like to stress that the volatile situation in southern Lebanon does not emanate from any of the activities of the IDF, all of which are carried out as part of Israel's right to self-defense. It is the result of acts of terror perpetrated by the Hizbullah and other organizations operating in southern Lebanon with the consent of the Lebanese Government. These acts of terror are aimed not only at escalating the situation on the ground but also at derailing the peace process. By actively encouraging, sponsoring and supporting such activities, the Government of Lebanon bears the sole responsibility for the continuation of the conflict, including the human toll.

Israel once again calls on the Government of Lebanon to cease its support for terrorism, a policy guaranteed only to escalate the situation and the tragic loss of life. We invite Lebanon to return to the negotiating table, so as to resolve the conflict and restore peace and security to our common border.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yehuda LANCRY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/54/746

General Assembly

Distr.: General
10 February 2000
English
Original: Russian

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 116
Human rights questions

Letter dated 9 February 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement issued on 28 February 2000 by the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation concerning the sentencing by the Riga district court of Mr. V. M. Kononov as a former commander of a partisan detachment that fought against fascism during the Second World War (see annex). I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 116.

(*Signed*) S. **Lavrov**

00-29050 (E) 170200 170200

Annex

Statement issued on 28 January 2000 by the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation concerning the sentencing by the Riga district court of Mr. V. M. Kononov as a former commander of a partisan detachment that fought against fascism during the Second World War

By a verdict handed down by the Riga district court on 21 January 2000, retired Colonel V. M. Kononov, a 77-year-old veteran of the Second World War and a hero of the anti-Nazi partisan war in Latvia, was found guilty of committing an offence under article 68, paragraph 3, of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Latvia and was sentenced to six years' imprisonment. The court found Mr. Kononov guilty of being the leader of a group of partisans which, in carrying out a military operation in the village of Malye Baty in Ludza district of Latvia in May 1944, killed nine alleged civilians who were, however, armed and were cooperating with the Nazis. Mr. Kononov has not admitted his guilt since, as a partisan, he fought against the enemy according to the laws of war.

The State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation has serious doubts as to the validity of the decision taken by the Riga district court, which has sentenced Mr. Kononov to a long prison term, essentially for his opposition to fascism. The Latvian authorities have set a monstrous precedent, which can lead in that country to a series of trials of Second World War veterans who fought on the side of the States of the anti-Nazi coalition and defended the world against fascism.

Although the Latvian authorities have tried and sentenced Mr. Kononov, a veteran of the Great Patriotic War, they are at the same time in no hurry to begin proceedings against the Nazi collaborator Konrads Kalejs who during the war was a member of the commando of executioners led by the Latvian Fascist Viktors Arajs, who was active in the Latvian Auxiliary Security Police of the *Sicherheitsdienst* (security service) and who murdered 30,000 civilians.

The State Duma has repeatedly received statements and appeals indicating the Latvian authorities' criminal attempt to revise the principles of the Nuremberg tribunal, which are respected by the international community. This is, in essence, tantamount to revising the outcome of the Second World War and vindicating fascism.

The State Duma has more than once drawn the international community's attention to the increasing activities of far-right pro-Fascist forces in Latvia and to the elevation of the ideas of militant nationalism and chauvinism to a State ideology. The fact that a political regime based on extreme nationalism and chauvinism is being formed in Latvia is also demonstrated by the Latvian authorities' reaction to a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation in connection with the trial of the veteran and anti-Fascist V. M. Kononov.

The State Duma demands that the Latvian authorities renounce all attempts to rehabilitate fascism and militant nationalism and insists on a speedy review of Mr. Kononov's case.

United Nations A/54/747–E/2000/6

General Assembly
Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
10 February 2000

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 63
Question of Cyprus

Economic and Social Council
Substantive session of 2000
5 July-1 August 2000
Item 13 (d) of the provisional agenda
Economic and environmental questions: cartography

Letter dated 9 February 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 7 February 2000, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 63, and of the Economic and Social Council, under agenda item 13 (d) of the provisional agenda.

(*Signed*) Volkan **Vural**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-29165 (E) 150200

Annex

Letter dated 7 February 2000 from Mr. Aytuğ Plümer addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the paper submitted by the Greek Cypriot administration, during the twentieth session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, held from 17 to 28 January 2000, which contains false allegations against the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus as well as misrepresentations regarding the realities of the island.

The Greek Cypriot administration refers to the legitimate Turkish intervention in Cyprus as "invasion and occupation". I wish to reiterate that the only invasion and occupation in Cyprus is the usurpation by the Greek Cypriot side since 1963 of the seat of government of the 1960 partnership Republic of Cyprus.

It should be recalled that Turkey intervened in Cyprus, in exercise of her rights and obligations under the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee, in the wake of the Greek coup d'état of 15 July 1974, in order to prevent the total extermination of the Turkish Cypriots by the Greek Cypriots and to prevent the annexation of the island to Greece. The coup was described even by the then Greek Cypriot leader Archbishop Makarios, in his speech to the Security Council on 19 July 1974, as "an invasion".

In connection with the alleged arbitrary change of geographical names in Northern Cyprus, it should be stressed that the Greek Cypriot administration has no jurisdiction or say whatsoever over the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and hence has no right to interfere with or complain about the choice of geographical names in Northern Cyprus. It is absurd to expect the Turkish Cypriot people, who have inhabited the island for centuries, to use, when referring to geographical names, nomenclature other than their mother tongue, Turkish. The Turkish Cypriot people have as much right as the Greek Cypriots to refer to geographical names of their homeland in their own language.

I would like to express the hope that all parties supportive of the current efforts in search of a settlement in Cyprus will urge the Greek Cypriot side to abandon its illegitimate claim of sovereignty over the entire island and work constructively towards a comprehensive settlement based on the existence of two sovereign peoples and states in Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 63, and of the Economic and Social Council, under agenda item 13 (d) of the provisional agenda.

(*Signed*) Aytuğ **Plümer**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus